

SECURITY INFORMATION

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ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION CAPACITYSOVIET BLOC AND WESTERN EUROPEAnnex A.ELECTRIC POWERI. Production

Without exception in either the Soviet Bloc or the Western European nations, the postwar electric production trend has been continuously upward and it is expected that this trend will continue. The rate of increase will probably be less than that between the close of World War II and 1950, when production from new installations was augmented by that due to the restoration of war-damaged facilities.

Electric production in the Soviet Bloc is dominated by USSR, which produces about two-thirds of the total and together with Soviet Zone Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia accounts for over 90 percent of the production in the Soviet Bloc. In the Western European nations, Western Germany, France, and Italy, in that order, are the largest producers and together account for slightly over one-half of the total.

It is important to note that total production in the Western European nations is greater than that in the Soviet Bloc. Occupation of Western Europe would, therefore, more than double present Soviet-controlled production.

A marked contrast between the two groups of nations should be noted. The Soviet Bloc is much more dependent on electric generation by fuels than is the Western European group, the former's production being 87 percent fuel-generated whereas the latter's is 50 percent. This pattern will not be radically changed within the next five years, although the tendency will be toward an increase in hydro production in both groups.

Production estimates for the Soviet Bloc are based on official and semi-official announcements stated in percentages of Plans or as indices of previously known annual production. Projections for future years are weighted by expected increases in capacity of generating facilities. It is considered that these estimates are conservative and are reliable within a range of minus 2 percent and plus 10 percent.

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Estimates for the Western European nations, with only minor exceptions, are based on official reports to the UN and OEEC. Projections for future years take into consideration expected added capacity. It is considered that these figures are reliable within a range of 5-8 percent plus or minus.

II. Production Capacity

It is extremely difficult to establish reliable figures for production capacity in the Soviet Bloc. The estimates shown on the table are based on knowledge of approximate prewar capacities, tempered by deductions for war damage and evacuations, and additions for new installations and restorations.

The margin of error in these figures may be as high as 15-20 percent plus or minus. This degree of reliability is different from that shown for production. This apparent discrepancy is explained by the fact that increased production of electric energy can be accomplished by varying the hours of use of the generating capacity.

For the Western European countries production capacity figures are largely based on OEEC reports. The estimates projected therefrom are believed to be reliable within a range of about 8 percent plus or minus.

III. Estimated Annual Production Rates, Mid-1953, Mid-1954

On the assumption that existing conditions, which include varying degrees of military preparedness, continue and that there are no significant conversions in industrial production, there are no seriously limiting factors which will prevent attainment of the estimated production figures shown in the table for mid-1953 and mid-1954.

The supply of labor and technical skills should be adequate. Barring a radical breakdown in coal production and its transportation, fuel supplies will be sufficient. As to other raw materials, new equipment, and spare parts, present sources should provide enough to meet the needs. It is recognized that sufficient new equipment may not be available to provide the desired degree of reserve or standby capacity but the estimated increases in new capacity are modest and should be realized.

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Consideration has been given to savings which might be accomplished by the rationing of electric energy. Experience in many countries in World War II demonstrated the great difficulty encountered in effecting rationing programs. This was particularly true in Germany and Japan, even when their needs to conserve energy were extreme. On an almost world-wide basis, it can be said that industry will consume a minimum of 60 percent of all electric energy produced, and that the so-called essential industries are by far the largest electric users. It is recognized, however, that certain non-essential industries and many civilian users can be sharply reduced without serious damage to the whole economy. The imposition of a 10 percent reduction in power production would have a substantial effect on the European standard of living but would not seriously affect essential war industries production. New construction would probably be postponed and the expansion of war industries would be impossible. In spite of this, the essential structure of the European economy would not have to be materially altered.

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ELECTRIC POWER

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION CAPACITY

SOVIET BLOC AND WESTERN EUROPE

Country	Estimated production 1951 (million kwh) (% thermal)	Estimated annual production rate Mid-1952 (million kwh)	Peak annual production World War II (million kwh)	Estimated production (installed) capacity		Estimated annual production rate	
				1951 (million kw)	Mid-1952 (million kw)	Mid-1953 (million kwh)	Mid-1954 (million kwh)
SSR	99,000	85.0	n a	21.8	23.3	114,000	125,000
Soviet Satellites 1951:							
Poland	10,300	92.0	n a	3.0	3.1	12,000	13,500
Czechoslovakia	10,100	88.0	n a	2.8	3.0	11,500	12,500
East Germany (Excl. Berlin)	18,800	98.0	n a	4.6	4.7	20,250	21,750
East Berlin	1,000	100.0	n a	0.3	0.3	1,000	1,000
Hungary	2,900	95.0	n a	0.9	1.0	3,400	3,500
Romania	2,200	92.0	n a	0.74	0.8	2,800	3,250
Bulgaria	800	80.0	n a	0.16	0.19	930	1,000
Albania	30	80.0	n a	0.012	0.018	60	70
Communist China (Excl. Inner Mongolia)	4,500	80.0	n a	1.9	2.0	5,000	5,500
North Korea	1,000	5.0	n a	* 1.0	* 1.0	1,000	1,000
Total Soviet Bloc	150,730			37.212	39.408	171,940	188,070
Western Europe:							
Austria	5,900	21.0	n a	2.2	2.3	6,800	7,500
Belgium	9,300	99.0	5,100 (1943)	3.3	3.5	10,500	11,200
Denmark	2,000	99.0	900 (1944)	1.0	1.1	2,300	2,400
Finland	5,100	28.0	3,400 (1943)	1.1	1.1	5,300	5,700
France	55,300	52.0	20,000 (1943)	10.1	10.7	41,000	43,600
Italy	28,300	14.0	20,800 (1943)	6.6	9.3	31,100	35,700
Luxembourg	800	99.5	630 (1943)	0.16	0.17	900	950
Netherlands	6,000	99.9	2,600 (1942)	2.4	2.6	6,800	7,000
Norway	17,000	3.0	11,000 (1944)	3.4	3.5	18,000	19,000
Portugal	3,000	55.0	1,000 (1944)	0.5	0.6	1,600	2,000
Spain	1,700	100.0	n a	0.33	0.45	2,300	2,500
Sweden	7,700	25.0	4,800 (1943)	2.6	2.75	10,000	12,000
Switzerland	19,100	6.0	11,300 (1940)	3.3	3.5	20,300	21,500
West Germany	51,000	82.0	7,300 (1940)	3.0	3.1	11,000	12,000
West Berlin	800	100.0	n a	12.2	12.6	59,400	65,300
Yugoslavia	2,700	45.0	1,350 (1943)	0.23	0.3	1,000	1,000
Total Western Europe	203,700			55.34	58.79	231,600	251,100
GRAND TOTAL	354,430			92.552	98.198	403,540	439,170

Note: n a - not available

* - Operative capacity only

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